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Library of Congress and CBS Launch "Read More About It" Project

"Read More About It" is the theme of a unique effort by the Library of Congress and the Columbia Broadcasting System to encourage reading and the reading habit. The project will offer information—both on the air and in prepared lists—about books related to the subject matter of the CBS presentation.

At the conclusion of selected CBS broadcasts, brief announcements—made by a performer from the program—will call viewers' attention to a few specific titles selected by the Library's specialists and refer viewers to their local libraries and bookstores for these and other books on the subject. The books mentioned on the air will be chosen from a list of in-print titles that represents a variety of perspectives on the subject. The lists will be made available by the Library of Congress through news releases and the LC *Information Bulletin* to the library and book trade press for publication as far in advance of the programs as possible. The lists will also be distributed by CBS to newspapers and CBS-affiliated stations.

Several CBS programs will be included in the project during the coming season. The first is a television adaptation of Erich Maria Remarque's classic *All Quiet on the Western Front*, to be broadcast on Wednesday, November 14, at 8 p.m. A list of books relating to the subject is printed below. Other program titles and the air dates for each presentation will be announced in the future.

The "Read More About It" project was developed through the Library's Center for the Book following its 1978 seminar on "Television, the Book, and the Classroom." At that meeting, which emphasized the complementary features of television and books, Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin urged broadcasters to explore new ways of encouraging reading and interest in books. Further discussions among Dr. Boorstin, the Center for the Book's executive director John Y. Cole, and CBS executives led to the project.

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"Read More About It"
The Library of Congress/CBS Book Project

Suggested Books for the CBS Television Special "All Quiet on the Western Front"

Barnett, Correlli. *The Swordbearers: Supreme Command in the First World War.* Bloomington, Indiana University Press, 1975 [c1964] xv, 392 p. illus. $5.95 pbk. (ISBN 0-253-20175-6)

Campbell, Patrick J. *The Ebb and Flow of Battle.* New York, St. Martin's Press, 1978. 167 p. $8.95 (ISBN 0-312-22518-0)

Chambers, Frank P. *The War Behind the War, 1914-1918: A History of the Political and Civilian Fronts.* New York, Arno Press, 1972 [c1939] xv, 620 p. $30 (ISBN 0-405-04564-6)

Dos Passos, John. *Three Soldiers.* New York, G. H. Doran, 1921. 433 p. $4.95 pbk. from Sentry Editions, Houghton Mifflin (ISBN 0-395-08389-3) FICTION

*Fussell, Paul. *The Great War and Modern Memory.* New York, Oxford University Press, 1975. 363 p. $3.50 pbk. (ISBN 0-19502171-L, 483 GB)

*Hemingway, Ernest. *A Farewell to Arms.* New York, Scribner, 1929. 355 p. $15 (ISBN 0-684-15562-1) $3.95 pbk. (ISBN 0-684-71797-2, S161) FICTION

*Hoobler, Dorothy, *and* Thomas Hoobler. *An Album of World War I.* New York, F. Watts, 1976. 96 p. illus., maps. $6.90 (ISBN 0-531-01169-0) For grade 5 and up.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Lawson, Don. *The United States in World War I: The Story of General John J. Pershing and the American Expeditionary Forces.* New York, Abelard-Schuman, 1963. 57 p. illus., maps. $7.95 (ISBN 0-200-71939-4) For grade 7 and up.

Masters, John. *Now, God Be Thanked.* New York, McGraw-Hill, 1979. $12.95 (ISBN 0-07-040781-9) FICTION

Peterson, Horace C., *and* Gilbert C. Fite. *Opponents of War, 1917-1918.* Madison, University of Wisconsin Press, 1957. 399 p. illus. $2.95 pbk. (ISBN 0-295-78560-8 WP 41)

Remarque, Erich Maria. *All Quiet on the Western Front.* Boston, Little, Brown [c1929] 291 p. $7.95 (ISBN 0-316-73992-8) Fawcett $1.75 pbk. (ISBN 0-449-23180-1, Crest)

Rock, Phillip. *The Passing Bells.* New York, Seaview Books, 1979. 433 p. $10.95 (ISBN 08-72235-18-1) FICTION

Snyder, Louis L. *The First Book of World War I.* New York, F. Watts, 1958. 94 p. illus. $5.90 (ISBN 0-531-00675-1) For grade 7 and up.

Taylor, Alan J. P. *Illustrated History of the First World War.* New York, Putnam [1964] 224 p. illus. Reprint from A & W, $14.98 (ISBN 999-00-1171-0)

*Tuchman, Barbara W. *The Guns of August.* New York, Macmillan, 1962. 511 p. illus. $14.95 (ISBN 0-02-620310-3) Bantam $2.95 pbk. (ISBN 0-553-02669-0, 12239-8) Dell $3.50 pbk.

Vandiver, Frank E. *Black Jack: The Life and Times of John J. Pershing,* College Station, Texas A&M University Press, 1977. 2 v. illus. $35 (ISBN 0-89096-024-0)

*Will be mentioned on the air.

Memorial Service Eulogizes Rosenwald's Diverse Accomplishments

A memorial service for Lessing J. Rosenwald was held at the Philadelphia Museum of Art on Monday, September 10. Mr. Rosenwald, the Library's great rare book donor, died on June 24, following a brief illness (see the June 29 LC *Information Bulletin*, pp. 237-239, for further information).

Isadore M. Scott, Mr. Rosenwald's son-in-law, presided at the service. Representing the Library of Congress on the platform was Frederick R. Goff, retired chief of the Rare Book Division, who spoke with deep feeling of his 29-year professional association with Mr. Rosenwald and of the friendship that continued after his retirement from the Library in 1972. Other speakers were Rabbi Bertram W. Korn; Julius Rosenwald II, speaking for the family; J. Carter Brown, director of the National Gallery of Art; Ruth Fine, curator of prints at the Alverthorpe Gallery; Whitfield J. Bell, Jr., executive officer and librarian of the American Philosophical Society; and Leo Cherne, chairman of the International Rescue Committee, Inc. The Curtis String Quartet played single movements from Schubert's Quartet in A Minor and Beethoven's opus 130 Quartet.

Observing that the seven presentations, widely varying as they were, illumined only a fraction of Mr. Rosenwald's interests, Mr. Scott spoke of other business, professional, and intellectual activities not revealed by the program.

The Library of Congress was also represented by John C. Broderick, Assistant Librarian for Research Services, Alan Fern, director for special collections, Dana Pratt, publishing officer, and William Matheson, chief of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

Violist John Graham to Join Juilliard for Next Concerts

The Juilliard String Quartet will be joined by violist John Graham in their next pair of concerts to be performed in the Coolidge Auditorium on October 18 and 19. Mr. Graham has been a member of numerous distinguished chamber ensembles, including the Beaux Arts Quartet, the Galimir Quartet, Speculum Musicae, and the New York Chamber Ensemble. He has also participated in summer Marlboro Music Festivals and has toured with Music from Marlboro. Mr. Graham most recently performed at the Library of Congress as a guest artist with the Juilliard String Quartet.

Members of the Quartet (Robert Mann and Earl Carlyss, violins; Samuel Rhodes, viola; and Joel Krosnick, violoncello) will perform on Stradivari instruments presented to the Library by Gertrude Clarke Whittall in 1935-36. The program will include the Quartet in D major, Op. 20, No. 4 by Joseph Haydn, the Quintet in G minor, K. 516 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, and the Quintet in C major, Op. 29 by Ludwig van Beethoven.

Both concerts, sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation, will begin promptly at 8:30 p.m. Tickets will be distributed by Patrick Hayes at 1330 G St. N.W. (Jordan-Kitt's) beginning at 8:30 a.m. on Monday, October 15. A service charge of 25 cents is placed on each ticket, and only two tickets are distributed to an individual. Telephone reservations may be made on Monday morning by calling 393-4463. Mail orders are not accepted.

The concert on Friday evening will be broadcast live by radio station WETA-FM, and made available to stations in other cities through the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

American Folklife Center Continues Fieldwork in Nevada

Another phase of the American Folklife Center's Paradise Valley (Nevada) Folklife Project will take place in the latter part of October. This portion of the project will supplement the documentation of ranching and community life in the valley begun in May 1978 and continued with visits in July and October of last year to observe seasonal changes in ranching activities.

As in the earlier phases, the coordinator of the fieldwork team will be Howard W. Marshall of the center staff, who will complete his documentation of vernacular architecture in the valley. A study of the town of Paradise Valley will be undertaken by Keith Cunningham of Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff, who will interview residents on the history and development of the valley within the context of regional development and traditions.

An historical archaeological perspective will be added to this phase of the project through the excavation and analysis of "dugout"dwellings, remnants of the town's short-lived Chinese community on the banks of Cottonwood Creek. A team of archaeologists from the University of California at Berkeley will undertake the research led by James Deetz, director of the Lowie Museum and professor of anthropology at the university. William Smock, a professional photographer from Oakland, Calif., will accompany field team members.

Mr. Marshall and Richard E. Alhborn, director of community life, Smithsonian Institution, will also continue their visits to ranchers in the valley to gather information and solidify plans for an exhibit on buckaroo life in northern Nevada. The exhibit is tentatively planned for joint presentation by the Library and the Smithsonian at the National Museum of History and Technology in 1980.

APPENDIX I

Concluding Reports on the 98th Annual Conference Of the American Library Association

Dallas, Texas, June 23-29, 1979

Council

Council I. The first Council session of the ALA Annual Conference was called to order at 9:35 a.m. on June 25, by president Russell Shank. Betty Green was announced as parliamentarian, a quorum was established, and the rules governing the conduct of Council meetings were established and adopted. Midwinter Meeting minutes were also approved.

The matter of the seating of interim councilors (Council Document 49) was introduced. Currently, interim councilors attending Council meetings are non-voting members. Some of the divisions requested that interim councilors attending Council sessions be allowed to vote. The issue was referred to the Constitution and Bylaws Committee to be reported back to Council by the 1980 Midwinter Meeting. Still at issue was the matter of the noncertified interim chapter councilor from Utah who was currently in attendance. Council voted to allow the seating of this councilor with voting privilege during the meetings of the current Council session in order to give Utah time to certify.

The next item of business, establishing the agenda for the Council meetings of the conference, precipitated much discussion. At issue was the concern of inserting into the agenda discussion of the spring 1979 election results and the Executive Board decision that resulted in the disenfranchisement of members who did not renew membership before March 1. The total vote figure was 9,100 and it was estimated that as many as 2,500 members could have been disenfranchised. Discussion focused on the importance of immediate consideration of the issue. It was agreed that this would be scheduled as the first item of business for Council II in order to allow background information on the election to be provided by ALA headquarters.

The balance of the meeting was spent on other housekeeping chores. Council Document 46, the information memo concerning the implementation of 1978 Annual Conference and 1979 Midwinter Meeting Council resolutions, was passed. Announcement was made of voting information for the Committee on Committees and Planning and Budget Assembly Councilors. In response to the chair's request, Councilors Dorrance, Bergman, and Morris volunteered to serve as election tellers. Bill Chait, ALA treasurer, moved adoption of Council Document 35, a policy statement on unrestricted bequests which Council approved. Council Documents 25 and 25.1, information memos from Councilor Miriam Crawford on the policies no longer included in the revised policy manual, were referred to the newly formed Policy Review Committee. Norman Horrocks heads this committee and Miriam Crawford and Grace Slocum serve on it.

With no further business, Council was adjourned promptly at 11:30. [*C. Dawn Thompson*]

Council III. Money—how to get it, how to spend it—occupied center stage in Council deliberations at this year's conference. In an earlier session, Council allocated $10,000 to aid ALA chapters in lobbying for ERA. At the final meeting, the proposed dues increase was debated.

COPES came into the meeting with a revised proposal, increasing dues for personal members from $35 to $50, foreign librarians from $20 to $30, and nonsalaried librarians from $10 to $15. Student dues were left unchanged in COPES' final version.

In the debate that followed, councilors repeated many of the arguments used at the final membership meeting, tried unsuccessfully to increase trustees' dues, and heard Sam Simon, chair of the Membership Committee, report that the committee opposes any dues increase at this time because of a lack of documentation concerning possible budget cuts and other sources of revenue as well as its chilling effect on membership recruitment.

Eric Moon moved to attach three conditions to the COPES proposal: (1) COPES and the Executive Board should start working immediately on a graduated dues structure effective January 1, 1981; (2) COPES and the board should explore ways to insure the equitable application of a graduated structure; and (3) this information should be appended to the mail ballot on the 1980 dues increase.

Sharon Hammer attempted to add a fourth condition, namely, that the board explore the possibility of providing a pool of funds for endangered divisions. This amendment was defeated, but Council accepted the COPES proposal as amended by Mr. Moon's conditions. The new dues schedule must now be ratified

by membership before going into effect on January 1, 1980.

Council also voted to add a checkoff box to the membership application and renewal forms to allow voluntary contributions from individual members to be sent to ERAmerica through ALA. In addition, on a motion by Sharon Hammer, Council agreed to a checkoff provision for contributions to divisions.

In other actions concerning money, the Freedom to Read Foundation received $825 in donations, including $200 from the Texas chapter, $125 from Arkansas, and $500 from the Intellectual Freedom Round Table. The Washington Office netted $800 in contributions, with the Pennsylvania, Montana, Colorado, and Nebraska chapters giving $100 each, and Texas and Arkansas each contributing $200.

As the time for adjournment drew near, Council passed without debate a resolution on the successful denouement of the spurious interlibrary loan claims, tributes to Charlemae Hill Rollins and Helen Welch Tuttle, and accepted the reports of the Planning, Constitution, Organization, and Legislation Committees. The guidelines on ethics formulated by the Professional Ethics Committee were referred to membership for comment, but guidelines on selecting delegates for international conferences, drafted by the International Relations Committee, were approved.

Council was adjourned at 5 p.m., an hour later than scheduled. [*Judith Farley*]

Elections and Awards

Elections. Peggy Sullivan, assistant commissioner for extension services of the Chicago Public Library, was elected vice president and president-elect of the American Library Association. Active in ALA over the past 27 years, she has served as president of the former Children's Services Division, on the board of the Public Library Association, and as chair of the Publishing Committee. She is currently a member of Council.

Before joining the staff of the Chicago Public Library, she was associate professor and dean of students at the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago. She has also taught in six other library education programs and has worked in public and school libraries in Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, and Virginia.

Peggy Sullivan has written extensively and her works include two children's books and six library-related monographs. Her two most recent books are *Carl H. Milam and the American Library Association*, published by H. W. Wilson in 1976, and *Opportunities in Librarianship and Information Science*, published by Vocational Guidance Manuals in 1977.

She is a graduate of Clarke College and also earned a master's degree in library science from the Catholic University of America and a doctorate from the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago. She will assume the presidency of ALA during the next Annual Conference to be held in New York City on June 29-July 5, 1980.

On June 28, Thomas J. Galvin, dean of and a faculty member in the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Pittsburgh, was installed as president for the coming year. A member of the Association's Executive Board, he also recently completed a term as president of the Library Education Division and has served on many committees.

He is well known for his work in applying case methods to teaching refeence service. His latest book on the subject is *Current Problems in Reference Service*, the first in a nine-volume series of which he serves as general editor.

Mr. Galvin earned a bachelor's degree in English from Columbia College, the M.S. in library and information science from Simmons College, and a doctorate in the same field from Case Western Reserve University.

Awards. Henriette D. Avram, director of the Library of Congress Network Development Office, and Frederick G. Kilgour, executive director of OCLC Inc., were the recipients of this year's Academic/Research Librarian of the Year Award, administered by the Association of College and Research Libraries and donated by the Baker & Taylor Co. The annual $2,000 award recognizes outstanding national or international contributions to academic and research librarianship and library development.

The citation presented to Henriette Avram stated that "her work at the Library of Congress in developing and promoting a standard format for bibliographic records in machine-readable form is one of the most significant achievements in modern librarianship." Frederick Kilgour was commended for being the prime mover of OCLC in a citation which read, in part, "few library developments have had the revolutionary effect of the OCLC system on library operations."

Henry J. Dubester of Bethesda, Md., was presented the Isadore Gilbert Mudge Citation for "distinguished contributions to reference librarianship". A former staff member of the Library of Congress, he has also served as adjunct lecturer, associate professor, and acting dean of the College of Library and Information Services, University of Maryland. Mr.

Dubester was commended for his contributions over a period of three decades to excellence in reference services, his work in the field of census publications, and his distinguished leadership as an administrator, teacher, and writer in the field of librarianship.

Miscellaneous Reports

RTSD Preconference on AACR 2. The Resources and Technical Services Division preconference, an introductory program on AACR 2, was organized to prepare a number of workshop and seminar leaders who would help introduce the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* in local, state, and regional meetings all over the country between now and 1981. Approximately 300 people, selected by the RTSD Council of Regional Groups, came together on June 21-23 for the purpose of becoming better acquainted with the provisions of the new rules and of learning techniques by which they might impart this information to the groups that they represent.

The ad hoc AACR 2 Introductory Program Committee, chaired by Doralyn Hickey, organized the preconference and created the instructional material it used. This material consisted of four videotapes and approximately 100 transparencies. The videotape subjects and the names of the participants were (1) historical background, Paul W. Winkler; (2) bibliographic description, Frances Hinton; (3) choice of entry, Michael Gorman, Judith Cannan, Nancy John, and Herman Totten; and (4) form of heading, John Byrum and Susan Martin. After viewing the videotapes, the attendees were divided into small groups, each of which viewed and discussed examples of AACR 2 cataloging with the help of a leader. Almost all the discussion leaders and assistant discussion leaders were people who had been involved in the rule revision effort in some way. They were assisted by three resource persons—John Byrum, Michael Gorman, Paul Winkler—who circulated among the various groups and contributed to the discussion in each. Questions not answered in these small discussion groups were collected and brought to one of three large discussion groups, each of which was chaired by one of the three resource persons. In a final session chaired by Doralyn Hickey, William G. Powers of North Texas State University addressed all the conference participants on the subject "Effective Communication and Workshops." A question-and-answer period concluded the conference.

The videotapes and transparencies will be made available by ALA. Inquiries should be directed to the Order Department of ALA. The office of the executive secretary of RTSD has compiled a roster of the preconference attendees who will be available as discussion leaders for local and regional meetings on AACR 2. Inquiries about this roster, which covers the whole country, should be directed to the office of the executive secretary of RTSD. [*Ben R. Tucker*]

Resources and Technical Services Division. William Gosling, president, presided over a well-attended membership meeting. The other RTSD officers introduced were William I. Bunnell, executive secretary; William O. Drewett, program officer; Arnold Hirshorn, *RTSD Newsletter* editor; and Elizabeth Tate, editor of *LRTS*. Because of the abundance of material on the new cataloging rules, the *RTSD Newsletter* is scheduled to be published bimonthly instead of quarterly for the next year.

The RTSD bylaws changed were approved by the Executive Board and received a unanimous approval by the membership.

The names of RTSD award recipients were announced at the meeting. Michael Gorman and Paul Winkler, editors of AACR 2, received the Margaret Mann Citation. Pamela W. Darling received the Esther J. Piercy Award for her contribution in the development of a broader awareness in library preservation. The National Library Services/Resource Section Scholarship Award was won by Mona East and Rose Mary Magrill. The awards were presented earlier at the RTSD luncheon.

Regional workshops on the application of AACR 2 are being planned by the Library of Congress and will be held in St. Paul, Minn., Los Angeles, Calif., Boston, Mass., Denver, Colo., St. Louis, Mo., New Orleans, La., Philadelphia, Pa., Seattle, Wash., and San Francisco, Calif. One will also take place in Puerto Rico. The workshops are scheduled to begin in May 1980. Each session will run for two-and-a-half days and will be attended by approximately 300 persons. [*Melba D. Adams*]

Federal Librarians Round Table. Sam Waters, outgoing president, chaired the well-attended annual membership meeting of FLIRT on Monday, June 25. Because of the absence of the secretary, the minutes of the previous meeting were omitted.

A motion by the Nominating Committee to set aside the present slate of officers in favor of a new nomination and slate was defeated by the membership. The following members of the Executive Board were introduced: Beth Fodor, president; Mary Huffer, vice president/president-elect; John Cummings, secretary; Eris Roth and Elizabeth Knauff, member-at-large (one vacancy); and David R. Hoyt, newsletter editor.

From reports, discussions, and comments, the

group gleaned the following information. At the end of May the total membership was 484, the highest to date. An increase in membership dues was approved. FLIRT supports the idea that it should play an active role in continuing library education. The White House Conference should be recognized and federally funded.

The newsletter will be enlarged from four to six pages, and members are encouraged to write on any subject of interest for inclusion in the publication. Effective with the first issue of the new calendar year, the official publication of the body shall be known as *The Federal Librarian* (changed from *FLIRT Newsletter*) to reflect that it contains substantive articles and not just news of the membership. David Hoyt was commended for the outstanding job he has done as the editor.

The amendments to the FLIRT constitution, which included the increase in dues and newsletter changes, were approved unanimously. The Copyright Revision draft resolution will be sent to ALA. Beth Fodor, incoming president, promised to take under advisement a suggestion that FLIRT hold membership and social meetings in various parts of the country in an effort to stimulate more interest and also to serve as a tax write-off. She also commented on the program for the coming year.

Joan Maier reported on the progress of the Federal Library Network Prototype Project (slow scan television and telefacsimile) sponsored by the Federal Library Committee and the Library of Congress. The final report is due in the spring of 1980.

A discussion on the feasibility of an annual award to be given by FLIRT for distinguished Federal library and information service resulted in a motion to establish a committee to develop policy and criteria.

[*Melba D. Adams*]

Public Library Association Metropolitan Libraries Section. Chaired by Marie A. Davis, Free Library of Philadelphia, the first meeting of the PLA Metropolitan Library Section, devoted to "Politics—The Process for Survival," commenced with a brief annual report. The report covered a number of areas, such as the section's goals, which include improving public library service in metropolitan areas, funding, equalization of service to diverse groups, provision of a forum for discussion, and the relationship of urban and suburban libraries; the results of the election for officers for the coming year; and plans of the section to focus on a study of metropolitan library service to special groups, new organizational patterns in metropolitan libraries, and various Federal library employment programs

The chair then introduced the speakers for the session, all representing libraries in transition.

Lillian M. Bradshaw, director of the Dallas Public Library, stated that politics means different things to different people. Her preferred definition is that politics is the science of who gets what, when, and why. If, therefore, libraries believe they are going to get, they have to know how. She described the structure of Dallas City Government and how the library fits into this structure, its Library Board (Advisory Board), and its sources of income. She emphasized that staff at all levels must be solicited in the budget process. The speaker also indicated that friends groups are very valuable. She concluded by urging that today's librarian be active manipulators and not passive receivers.

Next on the program was Carol E. Moss, county librarian of the Los Angeles County Public Library System, serving 2.5 million people in 45 of the county's 80 cities, as well as all unincorporated areas. The county librarian is a department head reporting to five supervisors, which immediately complicates the job. Proposition 13 has had a drastic effect on this system since the library has always been a special fund county department, deriving 97 percent of its support from the property tax levy and not from the county's general fund. A 57 percent budget reduction occurred after Proposition 13 and, to date, special bailout bills have not been enacted which would help the library. In order to minimize the impact of an $11.9 million shortfall on staff, no purchase of library material has been made, save some from small state and Federal grants, and custodial services have deteriorated badly. A number of branches have been closed, and some staff layoffs have occurred. There is, at this time, no short or long-range solution.

The final speaker was Keith Doms, director of the Free Library of Philadelphia, which serves approximately two million people and extends reference service to residents of Delaware, South Jersey, and Southern Pennsylvania, for a total population of five million. It is also a district library for Delaware County and a resource center, and serves as the regional library for the blind and physically handicapped for part of Pennsylvania. During the first six years of this decade, the Free Library of Philadelphia was able to hold its own, but financial problems in the city of Philadelphia led to significant cuts in the budget in the summer of 1978 and two rounds of layoffs in six weeks. After being forced to give up 125 positions, 31 percent of the book budget, and outreach and stations departments, the library suffered another 10 percent budget cut last March. Mr. Doms made a decision that the Library would have to go to the public with the facts, even at the risk of alienating the city administration. As a result, the city council

did restore enough funds for the library to survive, although a resulting problem from this, however, is that the general public and press view this additional funding as full restoration, which is not true.

A question-and-answer period chaired by Paxton P. Price of the Urban Libraries Council followed. He indicated that Proposition 13 has had both good and bad effects in the year since its passage. It has stimulated the economy in California, eased inflation, and decreased unemployment. On the negative side, it has increased unemployment in school and public libraries. Mr. Price also discussed the functions of the Urban Libraries Council, which presently consists of approximately 100 libraries, to inform the general public of the status and determine the condition of public libraries, to generate and stimulate more state and Federal contribution and support, to share efforts to get both public and ALA attention to a new bill establishing a National Library Agency.

[*Steven J. Herman*]

OLPR Minimum Qualifications for Librarians Task Force. This task force of the Office for Library Personnel Resources conducted the first of three informal discussions on the topic, "Isn't the MLS the Minimum Qualification for Librarianship?" on June 24. The session took up job-related employee selection systems, the adoption of alternative or equivalent qualifications for professional jobs other than the M.L.S. requirement, consideration of certification or licensing as intended protection against discrimination charges, and the relationship of the M.L.S. to legal, regulatory, and technical requirements in the process of employee selectin.

Keith Cottam, Joint Universities Libraries, Nashville, Tenn., chaired the discussion and suggested that small groups be formed after opening comments were made. The early comments addressed problems directly related to ALA policy. It was pointed out that the Association's present policy according to "Library Education and Personnel Utilization, Article No. 20" states that a master's degree, that is, the M.L.S. or its variant designation, is the basic requirement for librarian positions. Much of the discussion of the informal session was focused on this issue and the central points that have been challenged within the profession. Since the policy was adopted in 1970, according to task force members, there have been several challenges to the M.L.S. educational credential policy. Equal employment opportunity laws, regulations, and guidelines have been the focal point for some of the challenges to ALA policy interpretation. Participants cited examples of the lack of opportunity for competent persons without the M.L.S. to move to more responsible or better-paid positions. Some addressed the issue that certain positions now requiring the M.L.S. as a standard for employment should be reviewed, especially in those areas requiring management responsibilities. It was cited that "a management job may not be a librarian's job." Others asked whether it was right for non-M.L.S holders, but holders of other advanced degrees, to move into higher-level librarians' jobs. The issues were viewed as two-fold problem areas with philosophical-pragmatic undertones. Some of the participants also asked if a M.L.S. made a person a librarian, and if so, whether the M.L.S. should be considered a terminal degree.

Task force members stated that they were comprised of a group of people mainly from academic institutions of the Southeast, but their concerns addressed all types of libraries in both the academic and public areas. The problems they studied and discussed in this informal format addressed the basic and general issues dealing with librarianship as it related to recruiting and hiring practices which vary widely in different kinds of library situations. As the result of their research, the Task Force members offered participants attending the session a bibliography entitled "Employee Selection Practices: A Selected Bibliography with Special Emphasis on Legal Considerations," an evaluation mail-in form, and a brief paper citing the basic issues addressed by the task force's investigations. [*Dale Bryant Everette*]

STAFF NEWS

Nancy Smith Marks 25 Years

Nancy S. Smith, supervisory budget analyst in the Budget Office, was presented a 25-year Federal Service Award pin on September 20 by Edmond L. Applebaum, Associate Librarian for Management.

Mrs. Smith was born in Providence, R.I. Her family then moved to Palmer, Mass., where she attended Palmer High School. She received a bachelor of science degree from Simmons College in Boston, Mass., in June 1954.

All of Mrs. Smith's Federal service has been in the Library of Congress. She came to the Budget Office in September 1954 as secretary to the assistant director of administration. From there she progressed steadily to her present position.

Mrs. Smith is married to Bernell M. Smith, a former employee of the Library. They reside in Oxon Hill, Md.

Melba Adams Receives 20-Year Pin

Melba D. Adams, assistant chief, Decimal Classification Division, was presented a 20-year Federal Service Award pin by Benjamin A. Custer, chief of the division, on September 11.

After experience in teaching and various phases of librarianship, including service as an U.S. Army librarian in Germany, Mrs. Adams came to the Library of Congress in October 1960 as a descriptive cataloger. Following assignments in two sections of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, she joined the Decimal Classification Division in August 1966 as a decimal classification specialist, in which capacity she has received several outstanding performance ratings.

Mrs. Adams is a graduate of Bennett College and received her master's degree in library science from what is now North Carolina Central University. Among special activities at the Library of Congress, she has been an equal opportunity counselor, and, for six weeks in 1972, represented the division and the Library as a decimal classification expert at the British National Bibliography (now part of the British Library), an experience that she described in an article for *Library Resources and Technical Services.*

A staff coffee was held to honor Mrs. Adams on this occasion.

George Hungerford Presented 20-Year Pin

George Hungerford, supervisor of the Cataloging Unit in the Library Services Division, recently received a 20-year Federal Service Award pin from division chief Jack McDonald, Jr.

Mr. Hungerford, whose entire Government service has been at the Library, began his career here in September 1959 as messenger in the Loan Division. In July 1961, he transferred to the Library Services Division as a reference files assistant and has remained with the division since that time. He was

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CFC

Shown at the left is Librarian Daniel J. Boorstin presenting Lisa Hicks, staff assistant in the Women's Program Office and CFC coordinator for the Office of The Librarian, with his completed Combined Federal Campaign payroll deduction form. The Librarian officially kicked off the campaign during a brief ceremony in his office last week.

During the month of October, division keyworkers will be contacting each staff member for contributions. The 1980 CFC goal for the Library has been set at $130,000. For staff members who contribute through the payroll deduction plan, deductions will begin in January 1980.

promoted to cataloging assistant in July 1962, and to his present position in December 1969. Mr. Hungerford received a Meritorious Service Award in October 1976 for his contributions to the Research Notification System.

Death of Lola Bryant Reported

Her many friends and co-workers were grieved to hear of the death of Lola T. Bryant and her son Roy Milton Bryant, Jr. following childbirth. Mrs. Bryant was a cataloger in the English Language Serials Cataloging Section, Serial Record Division.

Memorial services were held on Wednesday evening, September 19, at the Upper Room Baptist Church in Washington, D.C., followed by funeral services September 20 at the Lively Hope Baptist Church in Callao, Va.

A native of Virginia, Mrs. Bryant began her Government service with the Library of Congress in 1968 as a shelflister in the Subject Cataloging Division. She received several promotions before being named to the position of reviewer in 1973. In 1974, she transferred to the Serial Record Division as a cataloger under the Library's TAP (Training/Appraisal/Promotion) Program.

Mrs. Bryant attended Virginia State College in Petersburg, Va., where she majored in history and library science. She undertook graduate work in library science at Catholic University.

Mrs. Bryant is survived by her husband Roy M. Bryant, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Thompson, and several brothers and sisters.

Special Materials and Cataloging Group Meets

A Special Materials and Cataloging (SMAC) group was formed recently to serve as a forum for staff interested in the cataloging materials in special collections.

There were some 45 attendees at the group's first brown bag luncheon meeting on September 10. Among the units represented were the special collections divisions in Research Services, the units in Processing Services which handle audiovisual, music, and manuscript materials, the special materials cataloging units at Copyright, and the Processing Section of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The session was an informal one designed to allow people to get acquainted. To this end, each person was introduced and then gave a brief description of his or her unit.

From these brief descriptions, it became obvious to those present that the same types of special materials are processed in a number of library divisions. It was decided, therefore, to concentrate at the early meetings of SMAC on a more detailed description of how each special format is handled by the different organizational units. At the next meeting, scheduled for October 10, representatives from those areas which handle manuscript materials, namely the Manuscript Division, the Music Division, Processing Services Manuscript and Music Sections, and the American Folklife Center, will offer presentations. In the months to come, SMAC will look at current practices in the handling of motion pictures and television; maps, prints, photographs, and drawings; film strips and transparencies; music; mixed media; and sound recordings.

Other topics for future meetings include AACR 2 as it relates to special materials, the use of word processors to produce catalog copy, the provision of useful subject and other access points, and the status of special materials cataloging vis-a-vis automation. SMAC meetings are open to anyone interested in access to special materials.

Staff members may choose to attend on their lunch periods but any additional time, including travel time, requires advance supervisory approval based on work needs.

Anyone requiring additional information about the group or its programs can contact Grace Ross or Barbara Phillips in the Planning Office on ext. 76233.

21 Reach 10-Year Mark

During September, 21 Library staff members completed 10 years of service and received Federal Service Award pins:

Helen K. Allen	MARC Editorial Division
Linda J. Bailey	Government Division
Aaron Bonds	Collections Management Division
Mildred Boyle	Government Division
Roy L. Brooks	Descriptive Cataloging Division
Oney N. Burton	Catalog Management Division
Mary Suzanne Cavanagh	Government Division
David T. Chatman	Exchange and Gift Division
John A. Costa	Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division

Bernard W. Costello, Jr.	Photoduplication Service
Floris Flam	Congressional Reference Division
James R. Herndon	National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
Alan A. Jabbour	American Folklife Center
Catherine B. King	National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
Patricia E. Murphy	Photoduplication Service
Delores A. O'Connor	Order Division
David S. Osman	Education and Public Welfare Division
Edward J. Santora, Jr.	Office of the Register of Copyrights
Mary E. Stewart	Photoduplication Service
Melissa Trevvett	National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
Clarence E. Williams, Jr.	Library Environment Resources Office

Birth Announcement

Nancy R. and James B. Mitchell are the parents of a daughter, Sallie Walsh, born on Tuesday, September 25, at Sibley Memorial Hospital in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Mitchell is special events coordinator in the Office of the Associate Librarian for National Programs. Mr. Mitchell is employed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Staff Activities

Karen F. Beall, curator of Fine Prints in the Prints and Photographs Division, is the author of an exhibition catalog on contemporary Czechoslovakian printmakers. The catalog was published by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service.

The exhibit, which will make a national tour during the next two years, consists of 45 original prints made between 1966 and 1978 by eight remarkable artists: Jirí Anderle, Jirí Balcar, Albín Brunovský, Vladimir Gazovic, Jan Krejcí, Alena Kucerová, Oldrich Kulhánek, and Adriena Simotová. Most of the prints employ traditional techniques, applying them beautifully to contemporary themes or to new interpretations of traditional ones.

Elmer Booze, reference librarian in the Reference Section of the Music Division, has been asked to serve on the Advisory Board of the Jupiter Symphony of New York City. In extending the invitation, Music Director Jens Nygaard wrote, "Your help has been invaluable to us in conducting the research necessary to bring rare masterpieces to the public. And it has always been a special pleasure to work with you." Among other distinguished members of the Advisory Board are cellist Joel Krosnick of the Juilliard String Quartet, clarinetist Stanley Drucker, and writer Martin Bookspan.

Richard H. Evensen, program analyst in the National Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, participated in the activities of the American Association of Workers for the Blind (AAWB) convention in Oklahoma City, Okla., on July 15-19. The biennial convention drew professional workers from all over the United States and Canada for discussions and presentations on rehabilitation services, agency administration, programs for multi-handicapped blind persons, the aged blind, and library and related information services.

Mr. Evensen moderated a meeting of the Library Services Interest Group on braille technology in the 1980s. During the meeting, he discussed the soon-to-be-delivered data entry machine that employs optical character recognition, computer-controlled print-to-braille translation, and an output tape compatible with the Library's IBM 1403 braille print train. He also reported on an upcoming evaluation of cassette braille machines, devices that store braille electronically and display braille on the machine one line at a time.

Mr. Evensen has been appointed to the Publications Board of AAWB for the 1979-81 biennium.

Joseph Howard, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, was among five persons to receive citations from the University of Oklahoma School of Library Science for outstanding service to librarianship on September 8. Director of the Oklahoma University School of Library Science James Healey said, "The purpose of these citations is to honor five of the school's alumni who have made significantly important contributions to librarianship. Their contributions have not been money or books, but the work they have done in the years in the profession."

Karen Renninger, assistant for network support in the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, spoke on NLS/BPH services at a workshop of 50 public librarians and volunteers on September 21. The workshop was held at the Braille Institute of America in Los Angeles, Calif.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Joseph A. Downing, Jr., special policeman private, SP-7, Bldgs, 90417; Catherine Faiknor, deck attendant trainee, GS-3, Ser, OP GR-104; Frederick Haywood, special policeman private, SP-7, Bldgs, 90417; Mary Hodges, payroll clerk, GS-4, FMO, 90508; Kathleen Martin, library technician, GS-6, CRS C, 90384; Douglas Warshof, legal advisor, GS-14, CRS D, 90100; Douglas Weimer, legal analyst, GS-11, CRS A, 90381; Cynthia White, clerk mail list, GS-3, CS, 90500; Carolyn Wiley, reports clerk, GT-3, Photodup, 90591.

Temporary Appointments: ChungSook Baik, processing and reference assistant, GS-6, LL FE, 90687; Martina Darragh, deck attendant, GS-3, Col Mgmt, GR-113; Marilyn Dekker, music preservation assistant, GS-4, Mus, NP; Martin Hayes, photocopy assistant/messenger, GS-3, CRS MAS, NP; Antoinette Hicklin, library aid, GS-1, Ord, NP; Steven Little, deck attendant, GS-3, Col Mgmt, GR-113; Joseph McMahon, technican information specialist, GS-6, LL AB, 90613; Earl Williams, library aid, GS-1, NLS/BPH, NP.

Promotions: Davi D'Agostino, CRS S, to research analyst, GS-9, FRD, 90532; Ann Della Porta, to cataloger, GS-9, Share Cat, 90471; Dorothyrene Dickerson, to supervisor, Searching and Visible File Cataloging Unit, GS-11, Ser Rec, 90612; Christopher Dodge, to specialist in life sciences, GS-16, CRS SPR, 90576; Douglas Fisher, to supervisor, Materials Expending Unit, GS-10, Cop Acq & Proc, 90651; David Foulkes, to systems analyst systems programmer, GS-13, ASO, 90510; Claire Fromme, to systems analyst systems programmer, GS-13, ASO, 90510; Benjamin Mealey, Photodup, to information resources assistant, GS-6, CRS L, 90529; Patricia Richter, CRS E, to information resources assistant, GS-6, CRS L, 90529; Marilyn Tedeschi, Cop Lib, to archives technician, GS-4, Mss, 90429; Wayne Thomas, to senior copyright deposit copyright storage clerk, GS-5, Cop Rec Mgmt, 90729.

Transfers: Violet Beauchamp, CRS A, to administrative secretary and editorial assistant, GS-7, Publ, 90478; Gerald Borrell, Ser, to reading room assistant for loose-leaf service, GS-4, LL AB, 90436; Ernest Brown, CRS MAS, to reference clerk, GS-3, CRS Gov, 90518; Ferrold W. Thomas, Jr., MARC Ed, to labor management relations specialist, GS-11, LR, 90452; Timothy Thompson, CRS C, to reading room assistant for loose-leaf service, GS-4, LL AB, 90625.

Resignations: Janice Baker, NLS/BPH; Michael Black, GRR; Lincoln P. Bloomfield, Jr., CRS F; William Carrington, Col Mgmt; Philippe duChateau, M/B/RS; Carl Dye, MARC Ed; Donna Farina, Col Mgmt; Michael Frericks, M/B/RS; Vanja Huth, FRD; Chauncey Jessup, Col Mgmt; LaReintz A. Johnson II, CS; Joseph J. Keenan, Jr., Loan; Brenda Lee, Cop Acq & Proc; Robert McRae, Photodup; Mollen Lee, MARC Ed; Carol Lura, Preserv; Daniel Mehr, Cop Acq & Proc; Judith Mintz, CRS F; Kathryn Moller, CRS A; Jasmine Murphy, Proc; Joyce Pope, CRS D; Michael Sapsara, FRD; Timothy Scrantom, CRS C; Alice Tennies, ASO; Arthur Treichel, Col Mgmt; John Verrier, M/B/RS; Sandra Wallace, CRS Gov; Arna Weatherspoon, Col Mgmt; Sonja Weems, Trng; Thomas Wood, OGC.

Concerts Coming Up

Thursday, October 11 and
Friday, October 12

A chamber music concert with the Juilliard String Quartet performing works by Beethoven and Mozart. A limited number of tickets will be distributed free to staff members through the WRA Office beginning the preceding Friday. Tickets are also distributed through Patrick Hayes, 1330 G St. N.W., beginning at 8:30 a.m. on Monday of that week. In the Coolidge Auditorium at 8 p.m.

Thursday, October 18, and
Friday, October 19

The Juilliard String Quartet and John Graham, viola, will perform works by Haydn, Beethoven, and Mozart. In the Coolidge Auditorium at 8 p.m. (Ticket information given above)

Thursday, November 1, and
Friday, November 2

Chamber music by the Juilliard String Quartet, performing works by Beethoven, Berg, and Smetana. In the Coolidge Auditorium at 8 p.m. (Ticket information given above)

Staff members who wish to attend programs or other events taking place during their normal working hours should consult their supervisors.

APPENDIX II

Reports on the 72nd Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries

San Francisco, Calif., July 1-4, 1979

Library of Congress Exhibit. For the first time, the Library of Congress was one of the 59 exhibitors at the 72nd Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) held in San Francisco, Calif., on July 1-4. Kimberly Dobbs, former executive officer of the Law Library, and Doris J. Jensen, reference specialist in the American-British Law Division, represented the Law Library at the exhibition booth. On display were Law Library publications and copies of the classification schedules for law (K, KD, KE, KF) and the general outline of the Library of Congress classifications. Information was available concerning Law Library services, functions of Processing Services, and procedures for ordering catalog cards and publications. An overview of SCORPIO was made possible by displaying a Hazeltine 1510 terminal with an introductory booklet, sets of reference cards, and printouts which exemplified the various files available for public use. AALL members visiting the exhibit area were particularly interested in the future plans for completion of the classification scheme, procedures for ordering materials from the Library of Congress, implications of the freezing of the card catalog, and the operation of the access to the SCORPIO system. [*Doris Jensen*]

Business Meetings. There were two business meetings at the 72nd Annual Meeting of AALL. Both meetings, presided over by AALL president Myron Jacobstein, Stanford University Law Library, were short reporting sessions during which a number of reports and announcements were made. The chair of the Election Committee, Carolyn Moore of the Municipal Reference Library, Chicago, Ill., announced that the officers for the upcoming year will be Francis Gates, Columbia University, vice president/president-elect and as new members of the Executive Board, Sue Dyer, Morrison and Foerster, San Francisco, Calif., and Carol West, Mississippi College of Law. Carolyn Moore also announced the list of newly elected life members, which included the names of James Elder and Jean Swartz, retired employees of the Library of Congress American-British Law Division. Treasurer Joyce Malden, Municipal Reference Library, Chicago, Ill., reported that the association is solvent and certain expenses have been reduced, including that of printing the *Law Library Journal.*

President Jacobstein announced that the association has signed an agreement with IAC (Information Access Corp.) to produce a Law Literature Index, that the association is staying abreast of the White House Conference activities, that AALL has signed a contract for a new printer for the *Law Library Journal,* and that the Legislation Committee was watching the proposed revision of Title 44 of the *U.S. Code,* and the status of depository legislation.

At the second business meeting, David Thomas, Brigham Young University, chair of the Constitution and By-Laws Committee, reported that the committee has reviewed the Constitution and By-Laws and has proposed a consolidation of the two into a single document. This document is being reviewed by the Executive Board and will be submitted to the membership during the coming year.

Betty Taylor, University of Florida Law Library, reported on the activities of the LAWNET group. She announced that the working committees and their chairs will be Bibliographic Standards and Authority Control, Jane Hammond, Cornell University; Data Bases, Stephen Margeton, Steptoe & Johnson, Washington, D.C.; Administration, Lorraine Kulpa, General Motors Corp.; Finance, Harry Martin, Georgetown University; and Liaison with C.A.L.L., Anne Foster, Canadian Law Information Council. She further reported that a pilot project is being formulated.

The next item of business was the presentation of the Joseph L. Andrews award by Mortimer Schwartz of the faculty at the University of California, Davis. Mr. Schwartz announced that the award this year, its 12th presentation, was made to Beatrice Kalish for her work entitled *Child Abuse: An Annotated Bibliography.*

The final announcement of the meeting was the Executive Board appointments to the Advisory Commission on Ethics. Those appointed to serve for the upcoming year are Marian Boner, Texas State Law Library; Leah Chanin, Mercer University; Jerry DuPont, University of Hawaii; Maureen Moore, Department of Justice; and Bill Murphy, Kirkland & Ellis, Chicago, Ill.

Before adjourning, a resolution was passed thanking all those who had contributed their time and

energy to making this a most successful convention. [*Marlene C. McGuirl*]

Special Interest Sections. The professional programs this year consisted of a variety of SIS (Special Interest Section) panel discussions reflecting the interest of these groups and committees and SIS-sponsored workshops for more intensified discussions and interchange of ideas.

The first of the general membership programs was a panel presentation on "The Delivery of Information Service" moderated by J. Myron Jacobstein, president of AALL and librarian, Stanford University School of Law.

The first panelist, Michael Buckland, dean of the School of Library and Information Science, University of California at Berkeley, explored some of the basic issues concerning the library as an institution and the specific individual skills that librarians possess.

Institutionally, the more common problems may be a reflection of the wide variety of functions that libraries in general have chosen to emphasize and the services which they deliver. In the area of librarians' professional skills, he indicated that there has been an apparent confinement to traditional activities such as indexing, cataloging, marking, and storing with very little or no attention paid to some of the other, more contemporary demands. He suggested that a narrow concept of librarianship exists which is centered on the libraries themselves rather than on the body of knowledge about them.

Law librarians, Mr. Buckland proposed, should assume a leading role in educating library students about the newer concepts of this profession and the functions of the institutions in which they work.

Robert Wedgeworth, executive director of the American Library Association, followed with a reference to the unanticipated speed at which many changes predicted to take place during the remainder of the century came to pass in less than a decade. He submitted the idea that the most significant single factor in this rapid rate of development is the technology which influences or is directly responsible for the duplication and instant transmission of subjects and sources of information. Egalitarianism, he added, has contributed to the increase of the number of people demanding their share of these benefits. These pressures, among others, have played a significant role in depleting limited resources and in dramatically curtailing the American dream of unlimited access to sources of information.

Librarians should perceive these problems and prepare themselves to respond. There are new dimensions of client interests to consider: multi-interest groups as opposed to traditional law library patrons only, new and more material on practical, problem-solving law such as that related to lifestyles and household needs, and package information on such concrete areas of law as health, housing, and education.

Mr. Wedgeworth finally suggested that perhaps the time has come, in view of the new demands and clients, when financial support for libraries should be thought of as coming not only from library-oriented organizations but from the communities directly served by them as well.

Peter Stangl, director of Lane Medical Library, Stanford University, addressed the significant impact of automation and related technological activities on libraries. The growth of both the volume and complexity of subject specialities makes automation almost inevitable. Using his experience with and knowledge of medical libraries, Mr. Stangl explored a variety of new approaches to the delivery of information. Training and effective diffusion of information in this field are more than likely to soon be an imperative of library schools.

Susan Martin, head of the Systems Department, University of California at Berkeley, focused on the transfer of emphasis from bibliographies and bibliographic controls, cataloging, and indexing, to document delivery in libraries today. She suggested that more network building, coordination of library services, and automation may be the effective answer to the complex demand for document delivery today and in the immediate future. [*Rubens Medina*]

Special Interest Section on Law Library Services to Institutional Residents. This section held a panel discussion in which the topics of "Prison Law Services: Questions That Remain After 'Bounds v. Smith' " and "Delivering Information Services to Prisoners: In-House vs. External Models" were discussed.

First, Elizabeth Slusser Kelly, law librarian, Southern Illinois School of Law, discussed the recent case of *Bounds v. Smith* (1977) in which the Supreme Court declared that the state has an affirmative responsibility "to insure that inmate access to the court is adequate, effective, and meaningful." In order to achieve this, the prisoner must have reasonable information and an adequate law library to assist him in presenting his case before the court. Major questions remain, however, as to when a prisoner has meaningful access to the courts and how a law library may best provide adequate and effective assistance. Litigation is now in process and will probably continue for some time in an effort to arrive at a satisfactory answer to these questions.

The second topic was discussed by three panelists,

with Cossette Sun, County Law Librarian, Alameda County Law Library, Oakland, Calif., serving as moderator. The first speaker, Bill Houk, correction project director, San Joaquin Valley Library System, Fresno, Calif., discussed in great detail the relationship between a jail inmate and a prison guard, as well as various aspects of life in a correctional institution. Here the primary objectives are the security and discipline of the prisoners and the careful control of their every movement. Because inmates distrust guards, the police, the system in general, and librarians, there is difficulty in creating sound contact and rapport. Facilities, if any, are inadequate or do not function properly. Librarians, who are treated as outsiders, in most cases have no legal education, and many libraries are not sufficiently equipped. Prisoners often do not have free access to these facilities, and the loan of books to cells is restricted. Hardcover books are often not allowed, which further complicates the job of the prison librarian.

The librarian may assist the inmate by giving standard information on elements of a specific crime, on evidence, and on procedure. Further, the prisoner may be advised on how to conduct himself with the public defense assigned to him, the local parole officer, the jury, and the like. The librarian may also obtain additional information by consulting other libraries and legal counselors and may obtain photocopies of needed material. Prisoners often mistrust librarians, however, because they feel they are not bound to confidentiality.

Mr. Houk urged that improvements be made in library facilities through increased budget allocations and that an effort be made to achieve a more favorable community attitude and a more sympathetic system of criminal justice generally.

The second panelist, Virginia Davis, University of Houston Law Library, presented a survey of in-house legal service programs for prisons. Such services have been adopted in a number of prison systems throughout the United States as a result of the Supreme Court's ruling on several cases in which the prisoner's right to access to the courts has been repeatedly affirmed. In *Johnson v. Avery* (1969), the Supreme Court ruled that "it is fundamental that access of prisoners to the courts for the purpose of presenting their complaints may not be denied or obstructed." This right was deemed to be so important that it took precedence over any department of correction's prohibition of jailhouse lawyers. In another case, *Younger v. Gilmore* (1971), the same court affirmed *per curiam* a decision of a district court which held that it was unconstitutional for the State of California to limit and control the kinds and titles of books available in a prison law library. In this case, the Supreme Court established a clear connection between the prisoners' right to access to the courts and to attorneys, and their right to have an adequate law library. Most recently, in *Bounds v. Smith* (1977), the same court declared that the state has the responsibility to insure that inmate access to the courts is adequate, effective, and meaningful.

Since there is no consensus regarding the definition of a "meaningful" program, different programs have been adopted by prison systems throughout the country. A 1973 report by the American Bar Association Resource Center on Correctional Law and Legal Services lists the following: law school clinical programs, "hybrid" law school programs, lawyer-staffed programs, reliance on writers or jailhouse lawyers, volunteer programs, and public defender programs.

The last speaker, Richard Shapiro, representative of the Public Defender Program, Sacramento, Calif., discussed the subject of external model programs related to legal services and assistance. Prisoners do not, as a rule, have legal education or experience and are not able to formulate their cases clearly. Legal assistance, without any doubt, depends on the volume of trials (actually only 10 percent of the convictions are reversed on appeal), accessibility (facilities for legal assistance frequently are far from metropolitan centers), and on programs available. Thus the external programs may be introduced or carried out in various ways: statewide, in a particular prison (this becomes part of officialdom), in a public defender agency, in trial agencies, in law student programs, and in other programs, such as grievance committees.

This speaker made an effort to place the law librarian in the position of acting as an assistant to the inmate. Among his tasks can be teaching prisoners how to use the law library, present their cases coherently and in a generally persuasive way, present their cases in simple, clear English, contact legal service organizations, use briefs of institutional groups, and know what papers should be filed, and so forth.

During the question-and-answer period, it was concluded that the general picture is bleak, and various programs should be introduced that would include the services of law librarians as paralegal assistants. [*Ivan Sipkov*]

Private Law Libraries Special Interest Section. This group held a panel on "The Delivery of Information Services within the Firm Setting." Moderated by Donna M. Tuke of Friedman & Koven, Chicago, Ill., three speakers presented topics on computer applications in law firm libraries, long-range planning, and foreign and international law materials. Lynn Green of Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro, San Francisco,

Calif., presented an illustrated slide survey of computer applications in law firm libraries for internally and externally produced documents in the areas of management and legal and non-legal operations and sources. Dianne Witkowski of Schiff, Hardin & Waite, Chicago, Ill., discussed the need for long-range planning and outlined the steps required to meet future growth and information needs. From her experiences as a law librarian in the admiralty firm of Haight, Gardner, Poor & Havens, New York City, Hortense Zeller provided interesting examples of typical reference requests and bibliographical sources used in maritime law, especially in the technical area. [*Carleton W. Kenyon*]

Private Law Libraries SIS Committee on Corporate Law Libraries. The committee organized a workshop on "Communicating with Corporate Management." Alice W. Hobson, assistant librarian of the General Motors Legal Staff Library, served as the panel's moderator. The panelists included Ruth Gebhard, librarian, Xerox Corp. Law Library; Jackie McMillan, legal librarian, J. C. Penney Co. Law Library; Mary K. Moynihan, law-tax librarian, Exxon Corp. Law/Tax Library; and Gary L. Stromme, law librarian, Pacific Gas & Electric Co. Law Library.

The panel focused its attention on the utilization of sources of information within different corporate settings and the establishment of access channels for obtaining such information. Following the panelists' presentations, there was a question-and-answer period. The majority of questions from the audience concerned practical, problem-solving situations encountered in specific corporate office settings. The answers provided by the panelists were given on the basis of individual experiences in their own corporate environments. [*Tao-Tai Hsia*]

"Measuring the Effectiveness of Legal Information Services." This was the topic of discussion at another Special Interest Section Meeting. Penny Hazelton, law librarian at the University of Maine School of Law and chair of the session, opened by asking the audience to define legal information services. The consensus was that everything done in a law library, from technical services to extensive research, can be considered part of legal information services.

There followed a brief discussion of the definition of "effectiveness" and the suggestion that a distinction must be made between effectiveness and productivity.

The chair then asked why librarians should measure the effectiveness of legal information services, particularly when most librarians think they know intuitively how good or poor their services are. Two responses were that no matter what one thinks about such services, one may want to know how to improve them, and although one may know intuitively about the performance of services, administrators and funding agents do not.

Next, Penny Hazelton directed the discussion to the topic of measuring effectiveness by using statistics and surveys. The opinion was advanced that statistics gathered one day a week can accurately reflect use of library. Use does not reflect effectiveness of service, however, particularly if the law library is the only one of its kind in an area.

Members of the audience suggested that some purposes of using surveys are to determine adequacy of services offered, to develop acquisitions policies by identifying patrons' areas of interest and practice, and, during a time of budget and service cuts, to inform patrons of proposed cuts and gain their support of the library.

Several librarians in the audience expressed concern about the limitations of surveys, such as a small number of responses, partially completed response forms, interpreting the lack of response, validity of questions, and difficulty of interpreting and using the results.

Drawing on his own library's experience, one member of the audience suggested that some of these limitations can be overcome by limiting the questionnaire to one page, leaving space for comments, phrasing questions so that responses to them can be quickly and easily tabulated, and working with a statistician when writing the questions and interpreting the results of the survey.

Two types of surveys, written and telephone, were discussed briefly. It was generally agreed that written surveys are more commonly used than telephone surveys and probably require less staff time. An advantage of telephone surveys over written surveys is that the caller can clarify questions and responses. On the other hand, respondents in telephone surveys may tend to give less critical responses than respondents in written surveys.

A method of planning for effective service through the recording of reference questions was explained by Simone-Marie Kleckner of the United Nations Library in New York City. In that library, each time a question (directional, quick answer, research) is asked, the date, time, question, type of question, answer, and length of time required to find the answer are recorded on a form. The information gathered this way helps the director to determine adequacy and accuracy of a librarian's responses, determine librarians' training needs, plan for staffing the library, and learn how the library and its services can be improved. Although filling out the

form may seem time-consuming, the library believes the benefits outweigh any disadvantages.

Other members of the audience reported that they too keep card and vertical files to assist them in answering unusual or difficult-to-answer questions.

The chair concluded by summarizing the discussion and reviewing F. W. Lancaster's book, *The Measurement and Evaluation of Library Services* (Information Resources Press, 1977). She said very little has been written about measuring the effectiveness of information services as it pertains to law libraries and recommended Lancaster's book as one that helps to fill that gap. [*Catherine LaTour*]

OCLC Special Interest Session Workshop. This meeting addressed "Standardized Cataloging: Toward Legal Information Service Quality Control." Cherylyn Briggs, law librarian at Western Electric, began the program by presenting an overview of standardized cataloging, beginning with a history of its development in the United States. One-time cataloging can be said to have started in the United States with the development at the turn of the century of Library of Congress printed cards and their evolution by mid-century into the National Union Catalog. The influence of the Library of Congress and other large research libraries in developing cataloging codes, including the ALA rules, AACR, and AACR 2 was discussed, as well as such programs as the Farmington plan, NPAC and shared cataloging, cataloging-in-source (which, after its initial failure in the late 1950s was later successfully resurrected as the Cataloging in Publication program), automated systems in the National Library of Medicine and the National Agricultural Library, the Library of Congress MARC project, and national networks such as OCLC and RLIN.

The speaker then presented a history of international efforts at standardized cataloging beginning with the origin of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) and other international bodies. IFLA was influential in devising what came to be known as the Paris principles (from which the United States unilaterally departed in the 1960s, thereby tarnishing its own image in the field of international bibliographical cooperation) which led to the various forms of international standard bibliographical description (ISBD) with their seemingly strange system of punctuation and Latin abbreviations. The involvement of many different international agencies led to much duplication and conflict of effort, reaching a chaotic state by the 1970s. In the field of classification, the Dewey Decimal Classification, promoted especially by the British, became the main vehicle of cooperative efforts, while in the field of descriptive cataloging, the efforts culminated in the publication of AACR 2, whose authority as an international standard is already being undermined by postponements in implementation and minor modifications being made by individual national libraries.

The concluding section of Cherylyn Briggs' presentation dealt with the question of whether international standards must necessarily conflict with local needs. She pointed out that while the aim of standardization is to elevate the quality of bibliographical records, in fact, the effect is all too often the opposite as a result of local superimposition and the lack of international quality control. While there is a need for flexibility in standardized cataloging, that is, the ability by smaller libraries to suppress unneeded detail, this flexibility, which is dependent upon the use of computerized systems, is frequently beyond the budgetary reach of those libraries which most need it. Finally, there is a need for greater democratization in the process of formulating international standards.

In the discussion which followed, it became clear that the consensus of the group was in favor of standardized cataloging, despite the problems associated with it. Dianne Hillmann of Cornell University Law Library emphasized the point that if smaller specialized libraries find that standardized bibliographical records do not meet their individual needs, they should add additional detail to the full records rather than modifying them by removing information. Their actions would then be more readily reversible in the future. [*Paul Weiss*]

Special Interest Section on Readers' Services. "Legal Information to the People" was this concern of the panel discussion moderated by Peter Schanck, University of Detroit Law Library. Three speakers discussed the law librarian's role in improving public access to legal information. Specifically considered was the Canadian experience, a Massachusetts project, and the relative merits of public libraries and law libraries as public access points. Gail S. Dykstra, Canadian Law Information Council, spoke on the Canadian programs, particularly that of the public legal education and information agencies (PLEI) in which law librarians perform an active, intermediary role as part of the extensive methods in facilitating access to law.

Maria Sekula, Social Law Library, Boston, Mass., described the recent cooperative public library-law library grant project in Massachusetts and the law library role in providing a manual and workshop for public librarians.

Robin Mills, University of South Carolina, pre-

sented arguments for and against use of law libraries as the only source of legal information to the general public and the merits of reliance on public libraries as the most appropriate point of public access.

[*Carleton W. Kenyon*]

Government Documents Special Interest Section. An interesting and informative panel discussion was held by this section on "Getting the Ungettable: Hard to Locate Federal Documents." The meeting was chaired by Michael Gehringer, assistant librarian for research services, United States Supreme Court.

The first speaker was Jo Ann Williamson, chief of the Archives Branch of the Federal Archives and Records Center, San Bruno, Calif., who discussed archives. Trudy Peterson, assistant to the Deputy Archivist, National Archives and Records Service, then spoke on "Using the Freedom of Information Act to Acquire Archival Material." The third speaker was Judy H. Fair, director of the J. Hugh Jackson Library, Graduate School of Business at Stanford University. She discussed the problems in connection with obtaining Federal Government documents outside the Washington, D.C., area. In line with her presentation, Katherine F. Mawdsley, head of the Government Documents Department of Shields Library at the Davis Campus of the University of California, spoke on the utilization of depository collections.

The speakers addressed themselves to the methods by which problem Government documents can be identified, then the means through which these documents can be secured for research purposes and other uses through Federal and regional archives, as well as through specific records collections centers. [*Tao-Tai Hsia*]

"The Law Librarian as Consultant." This panel presentation was moderated by Joy Plunkett, Law Librarian of Choate, Hall & Stewart, Boston, Mass. James McCue, National Sales Manager of Oceana Publications, began with a discussion of his experiences in consulting. He stated that the role of the consultant may vary greatly from assignment to assignment and does not lend itself to any particular kind of training. It grows out of the expertise related to or developed in one's job or career. He suggested that the basic elements one should possess to enter this field are openness, an analytical mind, assertiveness, and motivation.

Common reasons for hiring a consultant are the need to solve a practical problem, the handling of a personnel situation, and other assignments that require only temporary dedication.

When hired to do a job, the consultant is expected to define his or her mission with the utmost accuracy to help ensure a suitable response. Mr. McCue explored in detail the basic steps to be considered at the various stages of the project undertaken, so that the client's expectations will be fulfilled.

Consultants in this field, he submitted, should make themselves known by writing and teaching about law library problems that concern the type of client they wish to serve.

Judith K. Mahrer, director of library services, Denver, Colo., and Judith Halburn of Library Management and Services, Austin, Tex., rendered a joint presentation of their experiences as private independent consultants. Their principal clients were small law firm libraries that could not afford to retain a full-time permanent librarian.

They both provided interesting accounts of the manner in which they developed their own organizations and shared with the audience the basic problems encountered in the formative stages of their firms, as well as the solutions they employed. The speakers elicited a number of practical questions, in a stimulating exchange of concern for a challenging new field of professional activity. [*Rubens Medina*]

Contemporary Social Problems Special Interest Section. One panel sponsored by this section took up the topic, "Representing the Unpopular Client." This category included criminal indigents, political prisoners, homosexuals, prostitutes, and the mentally ill.

As the moderator of this panel, Robert Berring, associate librarian of Harvard University Law School, indicated in his opening remarks that these individuals belong to groups which receive little, if any, attention with regard to their legal interests.

The first speaker, William Goodman of the Federal Public Defender's Office in San Francisco, Calif., skillfully described the position in which a criminal indigent is placed in trying to defend his case. He suggested that the defense attorney's task is to humanize the defendant in the eyes of the judge and jury, to create an atmosphere of sympathy, understanding, and compassion, to create a rapport between client and defense, and to educate the judge in the particular case. He added that many judges are closed-minded and juries uninformed about the background of the defendant. Another common problem is how to decrease the mistrust that exists between the criminal indigent and the public prosecutor. Finally, because the defending attorney is too often cynical towards the client, there is a need to obtain a more favorable disposition for the client.

This picture is somewhat different with respect to political prisoners and offenses. These have not been common in recent times, and most juries act in an

understanding way even when they are more conservative. The second speaker, Don Knutson, executive director of Gay Rights Advocates, covered three major areas related to the unpopular client—the homosexual: the availability of adequate legal representation, the need for anonymity, and "homophobia." Until 10 years ago, he pointed out, attorneys simply did not take such "criminal" cases. The power was with the prosecutor, assisted by decoy policemen, and the entire defense was an attempt to plea bargain, thus leaving the client at the mercy of the court. Today, there are noticeable major changes. Namely, it is possible to obtain adequate representation since lawyers are becoming more knowledgeable and more information is given to the gay movement. Some changes have been introduced even in regard to gay foreigners visiting this country who are required by law under certain circumstances to submit themselves to psychiatric examination.

While previously those in the gay segment of society were forced to remain anonymous because of fear of being fired from their jobs or refused employment, in the last 10 years they have not had to report their sexual preferences, and lawyers no longer avoid giving them legal assistance. Moreover, the so-called "homophobia" (hatred of homosexuality) has reached a different stage, for until recently homosexuals were described as "loathsome," "disgusting," "foul," "unfit to be named among Christians," "revolting," and the like. In closing, the speaker appealed for equal protection under the law and for adequate legal assistance for this category of clients.

The third panelist, Margo St. James, director of COYOTE, after giving a historical survey of the issues related to the legislative, social, and political treatment of prostitution in this country and elsewhere, discussed at length the problems of prostitutes seeking legal defense. In many instances, attorneys refuse to take their cases and, conversely, many women of this group distrust lawyers. Very often prostitutes are subject to harassment and even brutality by the police. There is a need for more information about prostitution and for adequate legislation that would humanly regulate it. For these reasons, prostitution must become a national issue, and a National Task Force on Prostitution should be set up to provide such information so that steps toward appropriate legislation may follow.

The last speaker, Mike Churgin, professor at the University of Texas, vividly presented the difficulties that a mentally ill client must overcome when seeking adequate legal assistance. A steadily increasing number of people are confined in mental hospitals in the "patient's best interests," and are not receiving proper presentation of their cases in and outside of the courts. Many physicians consider an attorney's assistance for a change in the client's situation as contrary to medical treatment. Moreover, the average patient lacks the legal knowledge to present his case, and letters written by him for help often are not understood or are not taken seriously. Many judges are not even lawyers, and many have no knowledge of medical terminology and problems. Furthermore, courts frequently appoint lawyers with little experience, and lawyers often avoid meeting such clients as much as possible. Altogether, the situation of the mentally ill is very unfavorable in regard to the proper exercise of their legal rights; often there is no proper communication between the defense and the client, and no cross examination when in court. In many instances, the client is not even present in court and thus is deprived of his identity. Being financially below the poverty level, many such clients are unable to obtain appropriate assistance. Finaily, the geographical isolation of mentally ill people, who are often placed in institutions and hospitals far from urban centers, makes their situation more difficult to defend.

The speaker recommended that a program for adequate representation of the interests of this category of unpopular clients be set up, a program which would change the attitude of doctors, lawyers, and judges from "in the best interests of" to "what the client wants."

During the question-and-answer period, several AALL members pointed out the activities of the National Legal Services Corporation directed at providing legal assistance for the unpopular client. In addition, various features of the legal systems in countries such as Switzerland, Denmark, Germany, Canada, and Morocco, relating to the issues before the panel, were brought to the attention of the audience. [*Ivan Sipkov*]

Technical Services SIS. "Implications of the AACR 2 for Law Libraries" was the subject of a final program organized by this section. The first speaker of the three-member panel was Al Lewis of the University of California at Davis who discussed specific rules changes from the point of view of the public services law librarian, focusing particularly on the deemphasis on entry under corporate bodies except for a limited and very specific list of types of publications. Catalog users will have to become more conscious of titles as main entries both for serials and monographs, as a consequence of this change. He discussed the use of *Laws, etc.* as a uniform title-like gathering device, pointing out that this will result in the gathering dissimilar types of material, such as codes, session laws, and, for many jurisdictions, administra-

tive regulations. He mentioned that the new rules for cataloging court rules seem to use the term "collections" in a different sense from that used in the general glossary of AACR 2. Regarding the cataloging of reports of court decisions, he felt that it would be preferable from the user's point of view to enter all court reports under the name of the court, rather than, in certain circumstances, under title or under the personal name of the reporter, as specified in the new rules, and he briefly discussed the distinctions which the rules seem to make between the terms "decision" and "opinion." He also mentioned the rules for cataloging treaties, particularly the rule that bilateral treaties are to be entered under the country which occurs first in the alphabet.

The second speaker was Colleen Raker of the Biddle Law Library who discussed the various alternative methods from which technical services librarians will have to choose for handling desuperimposition and continuing a card catalog after 1981. The three basic alternatives which she presented are (1) starting a new catalog for all cataloging done after 1981 and linking the old and new catalogs by means of *see* references; (2) continuing the existing catalog, changing headings to the new AACR 2 forms for short files, and moving long files to the new AACR 2 filing position without actually changing the headings as they appear on the cards (*See* references would be required from the old forms of headings to the new forms.); and (3) continuing the existing catalog, connecting the old and new forms of heading by means of *see also* references. She discussed the advantages and disadvantages of each of these three alternatives and gave examples of how headings could be interfiled, guide cards prepared, and linking references worded. She also discussed the necessity of maintaining authority files, the special problems which serials present, shelflisting problems, particularly changes in Cuttering required as a result of changed entry forms, and other workflow problems such as the need for professional staff to handle work which was formerly performed by clerical staff.

The final speaker on the panel was Joe Rosenthal, acting librarian at the University of California at Berkeley. Mr. Rosenthal began his presentation by pointing out that the factors which must determine a law library's post-1981 bibliographical policy include its relationship to a larger general library or its participation in the library network, its dependence on the Libraryof Congress cataloging, and its use of a data utility such as OCLC, RLIN, WLN, or UTLIS. He discussed specific alternatives to the card catalog, including book catalogs, COM catalogs, and on-line display via either minicomputers, shared use of a larger institutional computer, or purchase of services from data processing utilities. He discussed the problems associated with each of these alternatives, including the necessity of educating users and the budgetary considerations in purchasing and maintaining the required hardware. [*Paul Weiss*]

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